The People's Advocate.

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Autumn.

The rich autumnal shadows fall;
The first brown leaf wheels slowly down;
And all along the orchard wall
The mosses gather deeper brown.

Through all the rounded golden hours
No sound steals in from village street;
Alone the chimes from distant towers
Float hourly through my still retreat.

Across the vale, the rugged hills,
Are starting from their summer gloom,
And bursting heather glows and fills
Their skyward curves with purple bloom.

Again with autumn comes the time
When you and I would cross the vale,
And reach the mountain-foot, and climb
Till stars renewed their evening tale.

I wander still where Nature haunts
Her secret places, seldom sought;
But even Nature something wants—
A subtle something, deeply wrought.

And here alone I sit, and now
Thy voice is hushed; but those dear eyes
That flashed beneath that brave boy-brow,
Are haunting me as daylight dies.

The sun slopes slowly to his rest,
This soft September afternoon,
Till all the color leaves the west,
And steeps the world in twilight gloom.

A FOOLISH MISTAKE.

CHAPTER I.

Lucy, which of us are you going to give up, Mark Beauclere or me? It must be one of us, dear, and the sooner you decide the better.'

The speaker—a tall, lithe, brown-haired, brown-skinned young fellow of three-and twenty, with an honest face and a pair of earnest blue eyes—placed himself very deliberately in Lucy Armstrong's way, as she was strolling under the trees in the shady old garden, with her hat pulled over her eyes, and a pocket volume of some poet in her hands. It was a scorching July afternoon, and Lucy had quietly slipped away from the half-dozen ladies who were sitting round her Aunt Hester's tea-table, discussing all the latest news of the parish.

Mark Beauclere, an æsthetic young gentleman of thirty, with a very fine voice, rather weak sight, and a large income, was there too, but as he generally was to be found at Miss Hester Armstrong's tea table, he counted almost as one of the ladies; and Lucy was a little tired of them all, and wanted to be alone. She looked as if she were having some very pleasant thoughts, as she sauntered under the trees, and seemed in no way prepared for the sudden interruption.

'Why, George, you quite startled me," she said, standing still, for George Leslie had placed himself in her way. "Why didn't you go in and have some tea?"

"Because I wanted to talk to you, Lucy. I've been trying to get an opportunity of talking to you for the last week, and I couldn't. I want to know which of us are you going to give up, Mark or me?"

"Seeing that I never possessed either of you, it would be rather premature of me to say," and she glanced up at him from under the shelter of her hat. "Why, George, what's the matter?" she asked, laying her hand lightly upon his arm. "Are you ill—or—angry?"

"No, only heart sick and sorry and disappointed," and the young fellow looked quite haggard. "I suppose I ought to congratulate you, and then efface myself as speedily as possible; but when a fellow has cared about somebody all his life, as I have cared about you, it's not so easy, Lucy."

"What's not easy, George? I really have not the slightest idea of what you're talking about," Lucy cried, growing very red and confused. "Do tell me exactly what you mean, like a good boy."

George winced, and turned aside with rather a savage expression. To be called "a good boy" by Lucy under certain circumstances would be all very well, but in that tolerant, almost patronizing tone, it was too much.

"Am I not to congratulate you on your engagement to Mr. Beauclere?" he said, grimly.

"Certainly not," was the very grave reply.

"Then you've refused him, Lucy?" with humiliating eagerness. "I guessed you would."

"Mr. Beauclere has not done me the honor of asking me."

"Oh!" and George's face fell perceptibly. "But you will refuse him, Loo, won't you?" he continued. "He told me he was going to propose this very day," in a savage whisper.

"Then perhaps he will inform you of my reply in due course," and she looked up with a droll twinkle in her bright hazel eyes. "Now, George, if you're not coming in to have some tea, let me pass, please."

"But you don't care about him, Loo, do you?" he whispered, with a very penitent glance.

"Pardon me, I like Mr. Beauclere very much, indeed. Why shouldn't I, and I thought, George, you and he were friends."

George turned away [illegible] exclamation that sounded [illegible] him," and Lucy re[illegible] serenely smiling [illegible] brimmed hat [illegible]

The dra[illegible] audience than usual [illegible] a little [illegible] hum of [illegible] aunt or [illegible] a minore comical [illegible] "Eminent Men of t[illegible] up-stairs to chang[illegible] was most heartily a[illegible] much mas as Ban[illegible]

dinner. Both George Leslie and Mr. Mark Beauclere were to dine at "The Nest," and Lucy, brimful of mischief, resolved to tease George thoroughly before she put him out of his misery.

So she donned a fresh muslin gown, and fastened a crimson rose in her hair, and then went down and took her seat near the drawing-room window, which command d the entrance to the front garden, and with a very demure smile awaited the course of events.

Presently she was joined by her aunt, looking gravely important, and bristling all over with a secret. Miss Herster was a tall, slender, keen-eyed, thin-lipped lady of as near forty as possible, with smooth dark hair, regular features, and a stately, not to say commanding presence; she had very beautiful white hands, and she used them a good deal in a majestic way. When dinner was announced it was by a wave of them she signified to her niece that she meant to proceed at once to the dining-room. Lucy followed her with suppressed amusement beaming from every feature of her face. She guessed pretty accurately what her aunt's secret was, though, till Miss Hester opened the subject, she would not breathe even a hint of it. As the dinner progressed in impressive silence, she found herself wondering why George did not come. Later on, as she sat at the piano in the twilight, and played over her favorite songs, singing snatches of them, wandering aimlessly from "Auld Lang Syne" to the "Lass of Richmond Hill," and then to "Home, Sweet Home," she little thought who was listening to her on the other side of the lilac-tree that shaded the drawing-room window. There, in safe obscurity, George Leslie listened, till he heard the piano closed with the just the suspicion of a bang, and saw Lucy's slight white-robed figure cross the room and approach the open window, then he stole away noiselessly with something between a sob and a sigh. There was even a suspicious and humiliating moisture in the poor fellow's eyes as he hurried across the fields in the direction of the railway station.

"She's treated me very badly—but for all that I hope she may be happy. Heaven bless her!" he said, as he caught a glimpse of "The Nest," as the train shrieked past.

Then he shrank back into his corner, and gave himself up to the bitterest reflection. He found it difficult to realize that he was rejected; yet Beauclere had told him distinctly that he had proposed to Miss Armstrong that afternoon, and had been accepted. There was no further reason for his staying at Westwater; and he was going to ask his uncle, of the firm of Leslie and Longhampton, to send him on a confidential mission to the extreme end of the earth, where they were supposed to do business. George could not be philosophical enough to look at happiness "through another man's eye," so he determined to get completely out of the way of Mark Beauclere; and he could not even summon up courage to congratulate Lucy, or say good-by; but he wrote her a nice little letter, in which a good deal of real feeling was hidden under some stiff formal phrases, and through it all peeped a very sore, bruised, affronted, but still faithful love.

Lucy laughed at it first, and then cried over it, then wiped her eyes, and wrote an explanatory and affectionate reply; but, alas! George was gone on the confidential mission. His letter said that he was on the eve of starting for China, and bore the Southampton post-mark. He said he might be absent for years, or for ever. To poor Lucy, in the first dismay of her discovery that George was really gone, it seemh der me thing.

CHAPTER II.

"My dear Leslie, this is a surprise and a pleasure! How are you? When did you get back?" and George Leslie found his hand grasped by a portly, comfortable-looking gentleman in gold-rimmed glasses and a wideawake hat.

"I—I beg your pardon, I don't—I can't quite recall you, though I seem to remember your voice," George stammered.

The portly gentleman laughed. "Well, you're much changed than I am, I dare say, and yet I knew you in a moment. Is it possible that you've forgotten——"

"Beauclere? Why of course; how stupid of me!" and George's brown face grew a very curious brick color as he wrung his old friend's hand. "I've been away five years, Mark, and it tells on all of us."

"I wish it told a flattering tale on me as it does on you," Mark said with a smile. "Come and dine with me, old fellow—no excuses—it won't put us out in the least. Mrs. Beauclere is at Brighton with Miss Armstrong, so I'm *en garcon*. We live up at Putney—— Jump in," as a "bus" came up, "and tell me all about your adventures, and when you returned."

"I only landed three days ago, and I haven't had any adventures, except of the most commonplace, practical kind. The business I went out to manage has turned out very well. I made some money, and I've come to England to settle down—that's all. How is Mrs. [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] street, n. w., or at [illegible] do so, call [illegible] the General C[illegible]?"

[illegible] well, thanks. Have you put [illegible] yet, George?"

"The Celestial Empire is certainly the place of all others to [illegible] to matrimony."

"Fellow! I wish I had gone [illegible] you."

[illegible] was silent—it seemed like [illegible] echo the wish. It was just like that monster Mark, ever to express it. Of course he made poor Lucy miserable, that was only to be expected. How he ever could have become so supremely dull and commonplace George couldn't imagine. When he entered the drawing-room he couldn't help noticing little evidences of Lucy about; her old-fashioned work-table—a black cat, which he seemed dimly to remember—books, and a drawing or two. His heart beat a little quickly; and on the whole he was glad that he had not to meet her on that first evening. "Does Miss Armstrong always live with you?" he asked, presently.

"Yes, of course; where else could she live? Indeed, I don't know in the least how the house would get on without her. You see, my wife and I go in for politics and literature, and that sort of thing; and if we hadn't some one to keep us in order and see to our creature comforts, I'm afraid we'd starve. If ever you do marry, George, don't select a clever woman with a taste for logic and metaphysics," Mark whispered, looking round cautiously. "It's simply awful!"

"I never fancied Mrs. Beauclere would develop a taste for those subjects," George replied; and then he smiled a little sadly as he thought of Lucy as a blue-stocking, and Aunt Hester, who had always been his special horror, whisking about the house, upsetting the domestic comfort of everyone, and waving her hands in command or disapproval, unceasingly.

"I never could stand it, I know," he said to himself, as Mark went on giving him some details of the establishment, with a sort of rueful good humor. "A clever wife and an energetic aunt-in-law would be too much for me."

And it had evidently proved too much for poor Mark Beauclere. He was no longer slender, sentimental, and æsthetic; indeed, his chief idea in life seemed to be thorough enjoyment of such pleasures as remained to him. He enjoyed his dinner, for instance, thoroughly, and grew quite confidential over his coffee after.

"It was very sudden, your going away, George," he remarked, after a long chat over the old times at Westwater, and the pleasant evenings they used to have at "The Nest." "Do you know, I thought once that you had rather a fancy for Lucy."

George grew brick-red again, and bent his eyes resolutely on the table.

"It would have been a capital thing for you; and I believe she liked you, for she seemed altogether out of sorts when she got your letter. In fact, George, you might have done much worse than have married Lucy Armstrong."

Still silence and steady contemplation of his glass, on the part of George.

"And for that matter, you might do worse than marry her still."

George looked up with a sudden angry flash, then he grew quite white. Mark was not chaffing in the least, he felt that; still he could not take it all in at once.

"I believe it's entirely on your account she has remained single," Mark continued, with good-natured garrulity, "in spite of all her aunt's efforts to get her well married."

"Did you say Mrs. Beauclere was staying at Brighton?" George presently asked, in a very meek voice; "because I thought of running down there for a few days. Will you come, Mark?"

"No, thank you," with a droll shrug. "My wife and Lucy are staying at the Royal; give them my love, and tell them they need not hurry back, as I'm all right."

* * * * *

"Lucy, dearest, can you forgive me? It was all a dreadful mistake from first to last! I thought it was you Mark wanted to marry, and when he told me that evening that he had proposed and been accepted, I was frantic. Aunt Hester never once entered my head."

Lucy's reply was a little unintelligible, but after a time they managed to understand each other. Miss Armstrong could not long resist a lover who had been faithful to her for five years, even when he believed her lost to him forever; and George resolved to marry her out of hand, so that there should be no more misunderstandings. Sometimes Mark Beauclere chaffs them both a little about George's mistake; but he always boldly asserts that the great mistake was Mark's after all.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The truly great and good, in affliction, bear a countenance more princely than they are wont; and it is the temper of the highest hearts, like the palm tree, to strive most upward when it is most burdened.

False happiness renders men stern and proud, and that happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest.

A lazy man spoils your work; disappoints your expectations; exhausts your patience; eats up your substance; abuses your confidence, and hangs a dead weight upon all your plans; and the very best thing a man can do with a lazy man is to get rid of him.

Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness are houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals or manners.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Strange Custom.

The respectable women of Thibet always appear in public with their faces painted black, so as to disguise their charms and thus prevent frail men from the perils of too great admiration. Before going out of doors they invariably rub their faces over with black glutenous varnish, something like currant jelly in appearance. The object being to render themselves as unattractive as possible, they daub this composition over every feature, so as to render their faces as unlike those of human beings as possible. M. Huc in his travels in the country ascertained that the singular custom had its origin in the decree of a Lama king, some two hundred years ago. This king, being a man of austere habits, was desirous of checking the license which prevailed among the people, and which had even spread to the priests of the Buddhist monasteries to such an extent as to relax their discipline, issued an edict that no woman should appear in public otherwise than with her face daubed in the manner described. Severe temporal and spiritual penalties enforced the decree among them, the terrible wrath of Buddha. Tradition says that women were perfectly resigned and obedient, and that far from the edict giving rise to a petticoat rebellion, the practice was cheerfully adopted and has been faithfully observed down to our own time. Now, it is considered a point of religious creed and evidence of a spirit of devotion, the women who daub their faces the most being the most religious. It is only in the large towns that women are seen in the streets with unpainted faces.

Fashion Notes.

Very large hats, and medium sized and small bonnets are all fashionable.

Bright plush and satin linings are seen within the most elegant silk wraps.

Furs will be much used this winter, whether the weather is very cold or not.

Dresses are made in as great a variety of styles as they were last season.

Combination costumes of new stuffs should not be so gay as those where one or the other material is old.

Dark all-wool cheviots of pure wool and good colors sell in large quantities for business and fatigue costumes.

Fancy pearl or silver buttons, not of the largest size, adorn many of the plush and velvet basques now so fashionable.

Imitation jewel embroideries of white cream, and pale tinted satins appear on the costliest and most elegant evening dresses.

Handsome stockings are of black silk, wrought with tiny black figures on the instep.

Fashion imperatively demands that all puffing seen [illegible] the back of a dress-skirt should seem to be the result of draping the material. The very suggestic[illegible] of stuffing is a mistake.

The old [illegible] jackets in ruby-colored pl[illegible] fastened across the breast with handsome *agrafes* of gold or silver, are worn by very young ladies. Besides being exceedingly stylish and becoming, they give a rich appearance to a very plain costume.

Magnificent white dresses of all kinds are the rage in the fashionable world this winter, cream, ivory and snowdrop being generally preferred to the less becoming dead white or bluish tints. Of white dress fabrics there are a most elegant and almost an endless variety.

"Cash."

The word cash is derived from the Italian cassa, the chest in which Italian merchants kept their money, as do at the present time the Spaniards in their caja, and the Portuguese in their caxa, and the French in their caisse. The application of the word "cash" to money is altogether English, it not having a corresponding term in any other European language. Cash having been so inconsiderately adopted instead of cassa (chest), entries in the cash book (it should be chest book) are made in counting houses in this unmeaning way: "Cash Dr." and "Cash Cr.," whereas the chest and not the money, is Dr. to what is put into it; and Cr. for what is taken out.

In China cash is the one-thousandth part of a tael, or about one-tenth of an American cent. The earliest public bank in modern Europe was that of Venice, founded in 1157. It originated in the financial difficulties of the state, which in order to extricate itself, had recourse to a forced loan from the citizens, promising them interest at the rate of four per cent. It is generally believed that the Chinese were the inventors of bank-notes, which are said to have originated about 119 years B. C., in the reign of the Emperor Ou-ti, who happened to be in want of money at the time, and hit upon this device "to raise it." About 800 A. D., the Chinese, in the reign of Haintsoung, of the dynasty of Thang, issued true bank notes. They were called feytsien, or flying money. There was a frequent overissue of these notes, and it was so easy to create this paper currency that the value declined. It took 11,000 min, or 15,000 of our dollars to buy a cake of rice, and at last the issue ceased. Two centuries later notes were issued in China, under legal restrictions, by joint stock companies, who promised to pay cash for them every three years.

In 1324 Sir John Mandeville, who visted India, saw and described money made "of lether emprented, or of papyre."—*Troy Times.*

A Mathematical Genius.

John Hawkins, the professor of a most wonderful faculty for solving intricate and abstruse mathematical problems, resides in [illegible]a. He enjoys but a limited education, being the son of poor, hard-working parents. Their hard, laborious toil seems to keep them in indigence. He is the eldest of nine children, the others, as well as his parents, being endowed with no remarkable ability of any description. This surprising intellectual ability is, therefore, a wonderful and awe-inspiring gift to Hawkins.

The subject of this sketch is, naturally, of a modest and retiring disposition. He has refused many splendid offers from theatrical managers, circus proprietors and other showmen to exhibit his marvelous powers. He contents himself in quietly working at odd jobs, such as shoveling coal and hauling rafted lumber out of the river. A *Chicago Times* reporter has lately interviewed Hawkins with the following result:

We found Hawkins in a store smoking a short clay pipe and evidently enjoying himself. A party of rough boys were gathered around him with whom he was cracking jokes in the best of spirits. Having told Hawkins the object of our visit, we requested him to answer a few questions which had been selected with great care by the leading professors and superintendents of education in Chicago. In an unconcerned manner he announced his readiness to do so, and the examination began. We wish it to be distinctly understood that during the progress of this examination Hawkins derived no aid whatever from any text-book, slate, black-board, pencil, chalk, paper, or any key, arithmetic or mechanic's hand-book. Professor Wiseman was anxious to put the first question to the prodigy, and after a side discussion of a few moments we gave our consent.

"How much," said Wiseman to Hawkins, looking him steadily in the eye, "how much is twice two?"

Quick as lightning Hawkins answered correctly, "Four."

A murmur of applause and admiration ran through the crowd, and the abashed Wiseman retired. A few minutes were allowed Hawkins to recover himself after this exhausting effort, and then we approached him.

"If one ton of coal costs ten dollars, how much will half a ton cost?"

Hawkins gave a quick, intelligent glance at the crowd, and answered, "Five dollars."

We wish it to be distictly noticed that this was a purely mental operation worked out instantly in the brain of the phenomenon. Persons with spare time on their hands can perform the operations on a slate, and they will at once discover that all these answers are, without exception, correct. Professor Wiseman came again to the front with a question which had been propounded to him by the head of the faculty at Yale. It had puzzled him considerably, and the professor rather wished to worry poor Hawkins, if possible. So he said:

"Mr. Hawkins, if my own father is thirty-eight years old, how can a man forty-three years old be my own brother?"

"He can't" replied Hawkins.

Professor Wiseman said the answer was correct and again retired. We assailed him.

"Mr. Hawkins, if A goes ten miles due north, and B goes ten miles due south, how far is A from where he started?"

Hawkins answered this correctly, but we prefer to leave the true solution to the reader. He may while away a long winter's evening upon it. During the entire performance Hawkins appeared perfectly cool and collected. Occasionally a gleam of intelligence would pass over his countenance, but it soon relapsed into its wonted passiveness. Several benevolent gentlemen have offered to educate John, but both he and his family oppose it, saying they cannot see the use, and that John is handy to have around the house. He is, indeed, a rarus homo, and as such we recommend attention to his case from Professors Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall.

Flowers in Mexico.

Mexico is the greatest flower market in the world. All the year round the gardens bring forth brilliant blossoms, the fragile, beautiful children of this tropic zone. All historians who write of the Mexicans as Mexicans, speak of their love of flowers as one of their principal characteristics. Nor is this trait diminished in the present generation. From the days before the cruel Conquest, all through that merciless time, when the Mexicans bore the heavy yoke under their violent masters, the Spaniards, they remained faithful to their love of flowers; the passion is innate.

During even the coldest days that are known in this mild climate one may go to market and find the simple Indians seated on the sidewalks with their baskets of flowers. I have seen them sitting thus closely together for a whole block, offering at almost ridiculously low prices great bundles of roses, heliotropes, violets, geraniums, heartsease, pinks, and, in short, almost numberless varieties. For twenty-five cents one may nearly always buy a large, elegantly arranged boquet, composed of the most exquisite flowers, the price of which, in New York, would vary, according to the season, from $3 to $5 or $6. In the full flower season one may often buy for six and a-quarter cents as many flowers as can be disposed of in a parlor of ordinary size.

The grain elevators of New York have a capacity of 23,800,000 bushels.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Colorado people made more money in cattle-raisng than they did in mining last year.

It is now said that the English language is spoken by 700,000,000 people. At the time of the revolution it was the language of only 60,000,000.

Of over 700,000 square miles of timber lands in this country the South owns 460,000, or nearly two-thirds. They will be sources of wealth in a few years to an extent little dreamed of at present.

An ordinary fowl's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces, a duck's two or three ounces, a turkey's, three to four ounces, while that of a goose weighs from four to six ounces.

It has been fished out that the first dentist in America was Josiah Flagg of Boston, who learned from a Frenchman in Rochambeau's army as it was camped in Rhode Island during the revolution.

There is a monster orange tree near Fort Harley, Fla., which measures nine feet one inch in circumference. It is over 50 years old, and some seasons has had over 9,000 oranges on it.

Musical Fish.

That some fish make an approach to vocal performances by emitting tones was known to Aristotle, who specifies six different kinds. The family of the Maigres are famous for the sounds they make on being drawn from the water, and also when remaining in it. These fish are remarkable for the size and complicated structure of their air-bladders, which, however, in many instances seem to have no external openings; and great cavernous recesses existing in the crania of many, it has been suggested that these sinueses may afford the true explanation of the phenomena. In some of the genera they are more striking than in others; and one of the most remarkable, the Pogonia (of the Maigre family) had acquired the popular name of drum-fish. The sounds seem to vary widely in their character and tones, and are described in very different, not to say discrepant, terms, being designated sometimes as dull hummings, at other times sharp whistlings, and frequently as the fishes' song. It has sometimes been supposed that they are uttered by the males alone, and the fisherman by imitating them can frequently collect a troop of the fishes around them. The boatmen, also, by putting their ears to the gunwale of their boat can often readily perceive the sounds, though at the depth of twenty fathoms, and thus guided can successfully cast their nets and procure a draught. Lieutenant White, of the American service, in his "Voyage to the China Sea," published in 1884, relates that, being at the mouth of the Cambodia, his crew and himself were greatly astonished by hearing certain unaccountable sounds from beneath and aronnd the vessel. These were various, like the bass notes of an organ, the sound of bells, the croaking of frogs, and a pervading twang which the imagination might have attributed to the vibrations of some enormous harp. For a time the mysterious music swelled upon them, and finally formed a universal chorus all round, but as the vessel ascended the river the sounds diminished in strength and soon altogether ceased. Humboldt was witness to a similar occurrence in the South Sea, but without suspecting the cause. Toward seven in the evening the whole crew were astounded by an extraordinary noise which resembled that of drums which were beating in the air. It was at first attributed to the breakers. Speedily it was heard in the vessel, and especially toward the poop. It was like a boiling, the noise of the air which escapes from fluid in ebullition. The sailors began to fear there was some leak in the vessel. It was heard unceasingly in all parts of the vessel, and finally, about 9 o'clock, it ceased altogether. The interpreter belonging to Lieutenant White's ship stated that the marine music which had so much surprised the crew was produced by fishes of a flattened oval form, which possessed the faculty of adhering to various bodies by their mouths. This fish might have been the Pogonia.—*All the Year Round.*

Violin Making.

Violin-making, in its perfection, is one of the most difficult of callings. It is apparently nothing more than the adjustment of certain bits of wood, which are planed, filed, saw-cut, scratched, sand-papered, carved, pegged, glued and varnished; but to give it the soul requires the highest capability of human intelligence. Hands must work in material which, though easier to [illegible] than metal, cannot be kept up to the same degree of precision. Fingers must be subservient to brain. For a guide you must have the fine appreciation of tune quality. If with mechanical dexterity you possess the necessary fineness of ear, your wooden case will give out the sound of a Gaurnerius, a Steiner, or an Amati. The trick of it all is so subtle that he who makes a good violin is no longer a servile imitator. A commonplace instrument may be quite within the scope of a good pattern-maker, but a really fine violin, such as a great soloist will accept, one perfect throughout the whole register, one that responds to the least touch of the finger, that makes a pure and unalloyed sound, with the tone quality, whether you just touch it or rasp it with your bow—well, that is nothing less than a chef-d'œuvre. Why, there are only four people to-day in the world who can turn you out such an instrument.

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Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

OWING to the crowded condition of our columns the matters contained in the President's Message will be noticed in our next.

POTOMAC, whose stories have been very entertaining and suggestive, concludes with a sketch of Dr. Livingstone entitled "A Sketch for Boys," which we trust all of our readers will carefully peruse.

NOW THAT colored seamen have been recommended for the merchant marine service of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean sea and neighboring waters, it would be wise for the Secretary of the Navy to station a ship at New Orleans or Savannah where our colored youth could learn navigation?

THE notion of *The Item* man that *we* are "a little previous" in the identity of its Philadelphia agent, Mr. P., is a mistaken one. We did not originate it. We had previously read it in a paper published in Washington, and, if we mistake not, *that paper was The Item.*

As to desiring to open "an old feud between us and Mr. Perry," we have only to add that we never knew it to be called by that name before. To publish a dishonest agent as a defaulter is "to open a feud." Well, *The Item* will learn better bye-and-bye. Ta! ta!

RELIGIOUS TYRANNY.

The Rev. G. W. Brodie was invited by the members of the Plymouth Church—"the diseased limb of the Union Bethel Church"—to preach for them on last Sunday evening. Of course Mr. Brodie, having no objections to being among those formerly a part of his flock, at once signified his willingness to to accept so kind an invitation and, we doubt not had his briefs prepared for that holy duty. Before the time arrived, however, Mr. Brodie sent to the Plymouth members, with his words of regret, an intimation that he had been reminded, by one of his bishops, that the acceptance of such an appointment must be preceded by a resignation of his present charge in Baltimore. The above we have heard from most reliable sources. What is to be said of this ecclesiastical bulldozing, this uncharitable, unchristian proscription? Who ever before heard that a bishop threatened a minister on such account? The once great and powerful Methodist church that has spread its branches into all the countries of the earth; that always insisted upon the free exercise of religious belief and is the creature of dissension; that the Methodist church could so far ignore its usages as to be uncharitable, unchristian, makes us feel that, surely Bob is performing his duty well. Suppose they are the "diseased eased limb of Union Bethel?" They have gone into a very fine company and no Methodist need be ashamed of them now. They are Congregationalists now. The conduct of the bishop toward the minister in this case clearly shows us that the Plymouths are fortunate in having gotten out so soon. Either the bishop is cranky or the Discipline faulty.

A GOOD SIGN.

We feel encouraged to see that our people are beginning to appreciate the usefulness to literary societies. It seemed heretofore that the colored people depended for their intellectual advancement, almost wholly upon their capacity to imitate the best examples of American civilization, as they appeared to them superficially, and that the adoption of the same forces common and necessary to the proper formation of all civilized bodies politic was not in our cases necessary. In other words, the customs and notions of a past age seem to have, to a certain extent, left their traces on the present mental condition of our people and we are therefore disposed to look to others for that which we are ourselves able to accomplish. And although we have made progress unparalleled in the history of any people, yet we are of the opinion that such progress lacks a most important feature—character. There is a want of that solidity which would enable us to stand intact against the shocks which a change of political conditions would now produce. The importance of investigating the forces which have culminated in the present civilization must be apparent to all thinking colored men. An accurate knowledge of them will enable us not only to understand the philosophy of enlightened society, but also to become thinkers and contributors to the rapidly growing institutions of America—moulders and remodelers of the forms of thought adapted to human institutions.

When we consider the necessary stages through which societies have to pass before they can give character to their institutions, we can not restrain the expression of the deep appreciation we feel for the two leading literary clubs of our city. We cannot fully appreciate results without seeking into the causes which have produced them. That the growth of society, with respect to intellectual development, has been great, can only be fully understood and appreciated when we consider the means which have secured it. We need not go back to history here to convince our readers. Suffice it to say that the present high state of civilization among the Germans, English and Scotch has been due almost entirely to literary societies. The most profound thinkers known to the world are those who caught inspiration, as it were, while under the tendencies pervading literary societies.

The world owes its present state of civilization to the schools, clubs and salons of past ages. That our people have caught the secret of enlightenment at this period of their progress is fortunate and highly commendable. One of these societies, we understand, has ignored the mistaken importance of miscellaneous investigation and has adopted a regular course, for the winter, embracing the whole subject of English literature. We commend this heartily and we sincerely hope that ere the winter closes we may see some of the fruits of their labor. We hope that the public may receive the benefit of at least a living example. Another society is about to exhaust the interesting subject of ethnology. It is to be hoped that they, too, may give us some practical examples of the usefulness of these societies, so that the colored people may imitate them and prepare themselves for whatever the future may have in store for us. Should these societies prove to be what they expect, the time will not be far distant when our city may be filled with literary and scientific societies lending substance to the world of thought and enforcing upon our white brothers the most powerful of arguments in favor of equality, namely, the fact of equality.

PERSONAL.

Peter J. Carter, who has been President of nearly all the republican conventions in Virginia for the last five years, has been elected doorkeeper of the Virginia Senate.

Rev. T. W. Henderson, of the St. Paul's A. M. E. Church at St. Louis, Mo, has raised 12,5000 during his first year's administration—over a thousand dollars a month.

W. H. Young, one of the most prominent colored republicans of Tennessee, arrived here last week from Nashville. He was one of the celebrated "206." He is candidate for U. S. Marshal.

A Sketch for Boys

In the year 1813 there was born at Blantyre, Scotland, a boy. The ways of the family into which he came probably ran on unbroken—even undisturbed; for he was only one more in a large family, whose generations back had owned property in "Elebra's Isle," one of the Hebrides' group of islands; but the grandfather of the subject of this sketch found his farm too small for a growing household and increas-expenses and therefore removed to the town mentioned, which was on the Clyde, not far from Glasgow.

The birth of this boy of whom we are writing must have challenged more than ordinary interest among the invisible host of the ministering ones, for he was destined to go in the strength and grace of Christian manhood to "far off regions of earth"—even to the coasts and into the very heart of the continent of Africa. The vast treasure continent of this globe of ours. The continent of gold, of ivory and of glittering gem. The land of wooded height and dark ravine, of magnificent stream, of tropical luxuriance and mighty growth. Yet whose countless millions for generations untold had groped or been driven into highways as barren as their northern desert. Thorn-crowned, scarred with the lash, stricken with the terror of the hunted slave—how the royal sword of David Livingston leaped to loose the captive, to set the prisoner free, to arrest his heritage from the invaders' might, to see him clothed and in his right mind seated at the feast prepared for him from the beginning.

The bonair blue waters of Clyde fretted over and labored with the multitudinous of cotton mills at Blantyre, and in these mills the wee Scotch laddie was placed as a "piecer" when but ten years old. It was humdrum, wearisome business, but with the hearty courage of his race he looked circumstances in the face, measured it well and climbed beyond its blight. Only ten years old and shut out from the school room, though hungering for knowledge, and shut into the dust and rumble and whir of a cotton mill, the boy's chief companion was his book, which being open near him he snatched sentences from its pages as he paced to and fro at the spinning jinny. Soon his earnings were all devoted to further plans for an education. Partly through self-instruction and partly through the aid of an evening school he mastered the rudiments of Greek and Latin. Even in this prosaic old mill the boy caught glimpses of a Jacob's ladder reaching from groundfloor to sky, whose topmost round was yet to reveal that crowned and sceptred glory awaiting active, holy, heroic effort. The high road of life leads directly over the hill Difficulty. Neither around it nor near to it, but up and over its steep face and rugged shoulder. The pilgrim whose heart is not cast down at the hill, whose soul quakes not at the lions, hath good hope that he may yet cross the river with the enemy "as still as a stone" at its bottom.

Between the wheel and his books and a healthful Christian training in a Scotch Presbyterian home he passed his early boyhood. At the age of nineteen he was promoted from "piecer" to the position of a cotton spinner. His mind, as well as his heart, had joined holy wedlock. In his heart he had pondered much the dying words of an older friend: "Now, lad, make religion the *every day* business of your life and not a thing of fits and starts, for if you do not, temptation and other things will get the better of you."

The young man's thirst for knowledge and awakening love for his Master and King were leading him to seek with earnestness wells of knowledge which were deep and good and pure. He now set himself to choose prayerfully some highway in life which should finally lead him to the goal of all sanctified aim and ambition. He determined upon foreign missions, and from that hour on vigorously equipped himself for the demands of his chosen field. He now had the opportunity of attending at Glasgow during the winter courses of lectures on divinity and medicine. Most of the leisure hours and half holidays of his later summers at mill life were spent in wandering over the country side gathering and sorting plants and herbs, studying their medicinal properties with marked interest and carrying doubts and queries to friends of the medical school. Frequent and serious were the outlooks he at this time cast toward the untried future. Where did such aid as he could offer seem to be demanded? What corner of the vineyard needed most the uprooting of wilful tare, and the planting and watering of the grain? His attention was directed to China, but afterward fixed upon "Africa's sands." Africa, the dark son among the nations; the youngest child at the Father's table; Africa, once afar, but now brought nigh by the blood of the atonement; to Africa he would bear the ring and the robe of holy greeting and reconciliation.

In the year 1840 David Livingston sailed for Cape Town, Southern Africa. In 1840 he made his first exploring expedition into the interior. He aimed at the overthrow of vile slave traffic through the opening up of commercial avenues of industry between the continent of Africa and Europe. At the time he went to Africa the Rev. Robert Moffat was engaged in missionary labor there, and at a later day Livingston married a daughter of this revered man, and in 1852 accompanied wife and children to Cape Town, whence they sailed to England, and then pushed again for the interior. We cannot follow in this sketch this pioneer of strange wilds, this hero of hardships, and struggle through the winding events of a long life spent in the breaking of fallow ground and in sewing seed by watercourse or forest jungle. He saw in every hut a tabernacle of the flesh and endeavored to reach its altar. Years came and went and he was lost sight of. No written page revealed the place of his solitude. Was he still alive, or had he sickened and died alone? The English government refused to send out an expedition involving enormous risk and expenditure. American anxiety and enterprise rose to solve the mystery.

You all know how, in 1870, that gallant explorer, Henry M. Stanley, found Dr. Livingtone at the village of Ujiji, Central Africa. So pale and worn and white haired, but with a loyal soul still, and his spirit as fervently engaged as ever in the evangelization and enlightenment of Africa.

Three years passed, and it was thought that if Dr. Livingston could be again reached he might be prevailed upon to return home. This time the R. G. S. of London took measures to ascertain whether this brave man was yet alive. But the venerable missionary had reached home before Lieut. Cameron commenced search. From Ujiji, many months before, Dr. Livingston journeyed south. Early in 1873 he died. He was found by his faithful followers kneeling at the bedside in his hut. His life had been given for the welfare of Africa; the last prayer of his heart had ascended pleading for her salvation. His servants carried his body through to the coast. It now reposes coldly in the aisles of Westminster Abbey, but the heart of the "beloved father," the "aged white so gently and patient always," lies in Central Africa.

You young men who are making your way earnestly, persistently, with long patience, through worthy walks in life, do you never think of the brave, heroic spirits who have trodden the paths before you?

Life is not all of duty, nor is it woven entirely of pleasure; but it consists largely in the meeting of the grave responsibilities of time and the weighty interests of eternity with resolute, unflinching courage and might. POTOMAC.

Extra Premiums.

To the YOUNG LADY who sends us ten subscribers, each for one year and the money fifteen dollars, whether the names and the amounts be sent all at once or not, (before the first of January 1882,) we will send the ADVOCATE one year free, also *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Mayazine* for one year.

It makes no difference how many ladies compete, *all can win* by sending us the required number of names and amounts, by the time specified. Specimen copies *free.*

Harlan's Vote.

To the Editor of PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

I have noticed several paragraphs copied from the *Weekly Review*, alleging that Col. Robt. Harlan, of Cincinnati, was defeated by the colored voters of that city. This is a mistake, and was written by one of the half dozen barbers who refused to vote for Harlan because he did not invite them to his birthday dinner. Two of the said barbers are Democrats and have no right to speak for the colored people of Cincinnati. Col. Harlan was the unanimous choice of not only the leading men of Hamilton County, but of all throughout the State.

The figures in the election returns established the fact that Harlan's defeat is entirely due to the native American vote. In the solid Republican wards where native Americans live, Harlan was unmercifully scratched. In precincts in wards having the largest colored vote Harlan ran ahead of his ticket. For instance, in ward 18, in precinct A, the votes stood thus: Gov. Foster, 521; Harlan, 526. And where the colored vote was small he lost votes throughout the city.

Another paragraph appeared in your paper of Dec. 3, stating that the Hon. J. E. Green, of Cleveland, received the highest number of votes of any one elected on the legislative ticket. This is also a mistake, as Mr. Green's communication to the *Review* of two weeks ago will prove. "Hack" said in the *Review* that Green was beaten 3,000 votes. Green in reply said that he wished to correct the statement of "Hack," and that he (Green) only ran 1,710 votes behind his ticket.

It should be remembered that Green lives in Cleveland, the hot bed of abolitionism, where they have always had mixed schools, and Harlan lives in Cincinnati, just across the river from Kentucky, where the prejudice against color is much greater than in Cleveland. Yet Harlan was only beaten 322 votes. A COLORED VOTER OF OHIO.

Colored Business Men.

We know a colored firm Georgia who handle about 3,000 bales of cotton per year, at a value of $150,000, and whose credit is rated in Davis' Commercial Register at from $10,000 to $20,000. In this city we have colored firms engaged in different branches of business with capitals ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, and who have annual incomes of from $900 to $5,000. To particularize would be invidious, and we only mention one instance to show that we are dealing with facts and not drawing upon our imaginations: the firm of J. H. Brown & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, have an annual income of $2,000, credit rated in commercial circles at from $2 500 to $3,000, and their annual cash sales aggregate $5,000. All of the prominent cities and towns of our State have their quota of colored merchants and taken as a class they certainly present an irrefutable refutation of the argument that persons of color are void of business qualifications. A great deal has been and is being done in this direction which escapes the notice of the casual observer, because the solid men of business among us are unpretentious, and never in a hurry to vainglorously boast of what they are doing. It is a fact, however, not to be denied that the colored people of this country are coming to the front as business men, and it is to be hoped that what is true of their present business status will be true in a ten fold greater degree in the near future.—*Echo and Tourist.*

The colored people of Atlanta, Ga., have a public reading room and library stored with newspapers from all parts of the country, valuable books, magazines, etc. It is said that the library is patronized by both classes.

At the Montgomery, Ala., colored fair two specialties were on exhibition deserving of mention. One, a locomotive and tender, with smoke-stack, cow-catcher, bell and everything as complete as could possibly be made. The whole is made of wood, and was fashioned and shaped by a colored youth. Another was a clock, finely worked with a scroll saw. A church with a high steeple is represented, and the clock is set in the steeple. The church is fenced in and mounted [illegible] men are doing sentinel duty.—*Echo and Tourist.*

Silk-Raising.

Thus far Atlanta has not been crowded; but there is every indication of a large crowd. The display of machinery is wonderful. The collection of woods from our forests is the most interesting thing Georgia shows. There is a very fine exhibit of silk-making, which interested me very much, with its cocoons, and on account of cocoon raising in an industrial school in Huntsville, Ala., which was set on foot by a colored woman, Ruth Lowery. The original colony of Georgia, as planned by Oglethorpe, was designed partly for silk-raising, and when Oglethorpe returned to England the second time, he carried to Queen Caroline, a present of a silk dress raised and woven in Georgia, and she wore it on some grand occasion. I wish very much, in our city of Atlanta, overcrowded with Negroes, some work of the kind could be set on foot. Last winter the weather was very severe, and it was reported there was a great deol of suffering among the poor. The citizens met and subscribed a good sum of money for the free distribution of coal and food. Two thousand persons applied,—100 were whites, 1,900 were negroes. As I have told this story, I will tell another more honorable to the colored people. Not long ago it was ascertained, in one of the counties of Georgia, that below a certain age the proportion of illiteracy was greater among whites than colored people.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Not long ago I made a visit to Atlanta University, and I found Miss Smith, the accomplished teacher whom I have before mentioned in these pages, engaged in some work which, it seems to me, presents a fair opportunity for some Negro to win distinction. Her subject was zoology, and she was at the time occupied with insects. Now the insects which infest the cotton,—worms and catterpillars, that sometimes seriously affect the crop,—need thorough study, and the colored teachers in the country could have a very fine opportunity for investigation into the habits of these insects. It is only in that way we can hope to find a remedy. Whoever can contribute materially to the destruction of these insects will win distinction. I know of no such teaching for whites as Miss Smith is doing. I have believed in it for years, and it gives me a curious feeling to see my favorite project begun in that direction.

At the university they are preparing to begin their new building early in the spring. The bricks are piled on the ground and the foundations dug. The other day a body of manufacturers, Northern and Southern, who had come to the exposition, went to visit this school, and made up a present of over $600 to increase its capital.—*Journal of Education.*

Pass It Around.

A good joke is told by the Rev. John Turner: A colored bootblack sauntered into a cigar store on the public square the other day and asked for a match to light a cigar. "I have no matches for you," was the gruff reply, for the proprietor has no respect for colored people anyhow. "But you have 'em to sell haven't you?" interrogated the knight of the box and brush. "Yes, I've got 'em to sell." "Well, then, gimme a box," and the bootblack laid down a nickle. Taking a few out of the box handed him and lighting his cigar, he gave it back to the seller with the remark, "Here, be kind enough to put this box of matches back upon the shelf, and hereafter, when a gentleman comes into your store and calls for a match, give him one out of my box."—*Gate City Press.*

A constant cough, with shortness of breath, failing strength and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the [illegible] on any business [illegible] COLGATE [illegible] call at his office 609 [illegible] between 4 and 5 p. [illegible] CATARRH [illegible] idence, 1511 P St. [illegible] or PHTHISIS, treated [illegible] evening and [illegible] thorized to [illegible] joyed by [illegible] J. W. C[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

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Advertisements see rates.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning.

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Dr. H. H. Garnett is being lionized in England.

—Rev. J. C. Embry preached at Union Bethel last Sunday night.

—Fred. D. Parker of this city, has arrived in New Orleans, La.

—The many friends of Miss M. E. Gray are glad to see her restored to health once more.

—The Webster Rifles, Arthur Simmons Captain, gave a parade Monday night and held a reception at King's Hall.

—Mrs. Agnes Smallwood has returned to this city from New York where she fulfilled an engagement at Steinway Hall.

—Lewis Freeman is here from Boston. He is an accomplished stenographer and is as keen as a razor.

—This is the last month the Odd Fellows will meet on 13th street. This is a crisis in the history of that order here.

—Hon. Robert Nelson, editor and proprietor of the Galveston, (Texas,) *Daily Spectator* is in town.

—George M. Arnold and WM. H. Lester, who worked against the readjuster movement in Virginia, are in the city. They will be provided for.

—A grand holliday fair will be opened in John Wesley Church, Wednesday, December 21. Quite extensive preparations are being made by the committee.

—Services at John Wesley Church at 12 a. m. and 7:30, p. m. The subjects for the day "The Millennial Period," by the pastor, S. S. Wales. All are invited to attend.

—We have no band of colored musicians here, well uniformed, and thoroughly equipped for their work that we can spare to send to New York or any other seaport.

—There was a very enthusiastic temperance meeting at Lincoln Mission Monday evening. Dr. Augusta was present and made an address. R. G. Smith who has recently taken up his residence in this city was also present.

—Rev. J. W. Stevenson will preach a special sermon to ministers Monday morning the 12th inst., at half past ten o'clock, after which important business will be transacted All preachers are invited to be present. The meeting will be on M st. bet. 16 and 17 sts., N. W.

—It is reported on good authority, that Rev. G. W. Brodie failed to preach at the Plymouth Congregational Church lately, because he had virtually been threatened with a curtailment of his ministerial functions in the A. M. E. Church, if he dared to preach to these "rebels." Truly the rebels of one generation become the tyrants in the next.

—The Washington City Cadets, gave their first annual reception for the season Friday night last week, at Tallmadge Hall. There was a good house, the music was excellent and dancing kept up until a late hour. The members of the Capital City Guard were present in uniform. The company drill was very creditable and elicited the most hearty applause, none applauding more freely than the "Guards." The good feeling between those two organizations is as it should be.

—ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—The heating apparatus of St. Luke's Church is being put in complete order. The building is to be thoroughly examined and every effort made to make it comfortable in the coldest weather. In very cold weather the fires are to be run continually. Mr. Daniel Murray has charge of the matter and is determined, he says, to make the church as pleasant as any in the coldest weather. Mr. Hutchinson, of Hayward & Hutchinson, has a force of men at work and it is to be ready if possible by to-morrow.

—The Historical and Literary Society met as usual last Tuesday night at Bethel Hall, a larger audience than usual being present. Rev. A. W. Upshaw read an admirable paper on "Eminent Men of the Negro race," which was most heartily applauded. He alluded to such men as Bannker, Ira Aldridge. Douglass, H. H. Garnett, Durnas, Alex. Crummell, L'Ouverture in fitting terms. He was followed by Mr. J. W. Cromwell who named others not generally known, such as Rev. Lemuel Haines, John S. Rock, Samuel R. Ward, J. W. C. Pennington, Ignatius Sancho, Bishop Crowther and Dr. Africanus Horton. Rev. R. M. Cheeks gave a graphic description of the Zulus, their racial connection, and their leading characteristics. The President then gave some very interesting and inspiriting reminiscences of the late Zulu war. It is to be trusted that Mr. R. J. Smith the president, will give at some place in the near future an evening's talk of the many incidents, of that eventful struggle. Miss Kennedy gave two piano solos during the evening and was heartily encored. Mrs. Ricks and Miss M. C. McPherson, gave a very beautiful rendering of "The Murmuring Sea" and the Misses Wallace and Wilson, "When we reach our father's dwelling." Next Tuesday evening Miss Ruth R. Murray opens a discussion on 'Home Influence" and Mr. J. E. Purdy one on the "Use of Tobacco." Mrs. Robt. J. Smith read Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh" in a manner highly complimentary to herself, judging from the appreciation of the audience.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

Hush! Don't tell any one. They speak of starting another paper here, and let us all make ready to give it a big reception.

The wheels of another Lyceum were put in motion last Thursday evening at the Trinity A. M. E. Church. Rev. R. J. Collins was elected temporary president. It meets every Thursday for the present and as yet has no name. It is very promising indeed and we hope it has come to stay.

The wedding of Mr. Harris and Miss Walker comes off on Tuesday evening next, at North St. Church. It promises to be the climax of this year in brilliancy and grandeur. Five hundred invitations have gone to carry the news and several gentlemen from abroad are expect to be present. The whole will be in our next notes.

The students of Lincoln University will give a grand entertainment and reception here at Douglass Institute 29th inst. Mr. D. D. Dickson will deliver the address of welcome after which the audience will be feasted intellectually by the students Many of the students were handsomely entertained last winter by a reception given by Mr. Cornish on Garden Street.

The Madison Street Presbyterian Church is now undergoing renoration and repairs. A gothic style front of press-brick together with other modern improvements is to be donated to it. The gallery will be removed, other changes will be made to add to its appearance. It will be beautifully frescoed and the windows will be of stained glass. Twe work is now being rapidly pushed to completion. The trees that have for so many years partly hidden from sight its front view will either be removed or trimmed and the beautiful press-brick gothic style front will accupy its place among the other improvements in our city. While the auditorium is now undergoing repairs a fair and festival given by the ladies are going on the lecture room, each evening has had its programme and that of last Monday 5th inst., was most interesting The ladies gave a tea party and it was well patronized. Their costumes gave vent to much comment and were rare, rich and handsome. Miss Lizzie Cornish in her Mouseline blue silk with satin trimming and pink roses, together with silvery gray locks won much attention as she promenaded the room Miss Hennie Gray was beautifully dressed in white silicia with flowers and cap, Miss Minnie White was envied as her silicia with garnet trimming and flowers went to adorn the occasion. Mrs. Thomas Gaskins was in pink and blue cambric with an ancient air and appearance. Miss Nellie Smith of New York with her grace and style looked well in blue silk with pink flowers and necklace. Miss Jennie Tuckson was attired in blue silk flounced with pink and flowers, Mrs. Gross smiled in black cashmere with pink trimmings. Mrs. Laura Bond was called the "flower girl" and carried in her hand a beautiful basket of flowers, while the head piece was a Spanish lace cap and her attire of blue cretonne with black velvet flowers and butterflies of pink, she won great attention. Miss Hall wore black cashmere and pink trimming and white cap. Miss A. E. Boyer was neatly attired in black silk, embroidered with pink and a large Spanish lace collar. The guests were seated at long tables loaded with the delicacies of the season and partook of a sumptuous banquet, the evening was pleasantly spent and all enjoyed themselves. Next Monday evening 12 will be "Old Folks Concert" when another nice time is expected. GOLIAH.

The Bethel Literary.

DEAR ADVOCATE:

The society organized, as I understand by suggestion of Bishop Payne of the A. M. E. Church, and which meets on Tuesday evenings at Bethel Hall, for the purpose of discussing important topics relative to our people, has not only made a good beginning but it has opened to the way to much needed thoughts on subjects that have been shamefully neglected by the colored people of this country. Our people apparently are the only class in this land, composed of so many different races and classes of the human family, who fail to discover among themselves heroes and heroines and to honor and respect the memory of those of their kind who have performed deeds worthy of emulation, or who have been martyrs as grand and noble as any treated of in the annals of any other race or people in the world. The society of which I speak is doing a good work in bringing out the names of great men and women of our race that remind us that we may make "our sublime." I trust that its members will perserve. The society is particularly fortunate in having for its presiding officer a gentleman, not only of culture, but one who imbued with a spirit of turning his culture to useful and practical efforts for the upbuilding of his people. We have had too much of effected learning, too much losing sight of the real needs of our people, too much of a dislike to considering subjects from a racial point of view on the part of many of our young people not to hail with more than pleasure the example being set by the literary society holding its meetings at Bethel Hall. Too frequently do our colored graduates in their orations fail to use examples of learning, bravery and worthy efforts made by people of our own race, substituting therefore often praises and high encomiums upon those who have denounced, persecuted and outraged us. This society opens the door for the entry of a nobler and better way of thinking of ourselves. We must cease to believe that all learning, all noble deeds, all devotion to principles and all glorious martyrs are confined to the race or classs that has done so much toward degrading the Negro in this country to such a degree as to have nearly extinguished that which is the most important factor in the upbuilding of a people—self-respect.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CAPITAL CITY GUARD.

Parade and Reception.

This popular military organization, which sprung into existence just one year ago last Wednesday out of the excitement and extended preparation for the inaugural ceremonies of last March, celebrated their first anniversary by a street parade and at night by a reception at Tallmadge Hall. The day was clear and the weather cool and bracing. Their fine marching and attractive uniforms drew from the men the streets a unanimous verdict as to their merits as a company. They were reviewed by Col. Amos Webster and the District Commissioners before the District building, after which they continued their parade according to the route published in the daily papers.

At night they held a full dress invitation reception at Tallmadge Hall, at which many of our most reputable ladies and gentlemen were present. Among other were the Cadets in full uniform. Of the strangers present we noted Hons. J. H. Rainey, Robert Smalls, Samuel Lee and J. Whipper, of S. C.; Col. James Lewis, of Louisiana; Robt. Nelson, of the Galveston (Texas) *Spectator;* Philip Joseph, of the Mobile *Gazette;* G. M. Matthews, of Baltimore.

About half past nine the Guard, to the strains of Martial music, went through the manual of arms and performed many evolutions, eliciting applause for their prompt and skilful performances. At the close of the drill Prof. Greener made a felicitous speech, in which he referred to the record of the Guard as fulfilling the capacity of the race for excellence in arms. He also noted the coincidence of the presence of Mr. Robt. Smalls, the hero of the Planter, Col. James Lewis, who bressted the wave of battle at Milliken's Bend and the officers of the company in the person of its Captai , who fought reluctantly on the Confederate side and afterwards valiantly in defence of the Union, and its first Lieut. Douglass, who was a member of the noble 54th Massachusetts. At the close of the Professor's address at a given signal Corp. George H. Proctor, flanked by Lieut. Smallwood and Sergt. O. Smith, stepped forth and in a handsome tribute presented Capt. Kelly with a beautiful jewel—a heavy gold maltese cross with shuttle points, suspended from a bar bearing his name, by two chains. The Captain gracefully accepted the gift in a speech in which he briefly dwelt on the good spirit and soldierly bearing of the members of his company. At the close of his speech there was a grand military promenade, in which the soldiers, with their lady friends, went through evolutions even more beautiful than those of the drill. Then dancing came on—a long programme of the Lancers, the Mazurka, the waltz, the polka and the schottische—which was kept up with spirit until another march was ordered (in which we heartily joined) for the supper table below. Here the attack on salads, deviled oysters, oyster pies, creams, etc., was as vigorious as it was sustained. Mr. George Williams was the caterer, therefore nothing more need be said on this point.

Dancing and promenading were kept up until a late hour when all retired with pleasant remembrances of the occasion.

The toilets worn by the ladies were quite handsome. We are under obligations to a young lady, herself one of our most tastily dressed ladies, for the following: Miss Anna Brooks, sky blue silk, trimmed with chenille-fringe and valenciennes lace, Miss R. Hickman, plum colored silk pink satin waist; Miss Clara Lewis, white tarlatau; Mrs. J. S. Mason, pink silk, handsomely trimmed with black lace; Mrs. Kelley, blue satin skirt with ove skirt of nun's veiling; Mrs. George Foskey, black velvet under dress, black satin damasse polonaise; Miss Louise Smith, black silk dress, pink satin waist; Miss Nettie Smallwood, black silk, cream colored satin waist, jet ornaments; Miss Lucy Manning, white silk, pink satin waist; Mrs. George Webster, black silk and tarlatan combined, royal fichu, dress handsomely trimmed with flowers; Mrs. E. Allen black silk and velvet combined; Miss Lucy Turner of Richmond, Va., black silk, passementeri.

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THE NEWS.

A bold robbery was committed at the Cleveland Commercial National Bank. Coupons were being cut from bonds by a gentleman, and while engaged in conversation with another gentleman, the robber who was present walked up to the table, picked up a paper box containing the bonds, amounting to $117,000, and deliberately walked out. The loss was not discovered for half an hour. The bonds are all negotiable. No clue to the robber has been discovered.

The United States Consul at Panama writes to the Department of State that from his long experience he would recommend that all vessels from this country to that port should ship if possible colored crews. He says yellow fever is now an epidemic in the colony, and a great many white seamen are falling victims to it, but that colored crews do not appear to be affected by it in the least.

Samuel Haight's extensive tannery, at Milton Center, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $100,000, partially insured. One hundred and forty hands were employed.

A meeting of Jewish citizens was held in Chicago to take measures for the relief of Jewish refugees who fled from persecutions in Russia. A committee was appointed to receive and care for them upon their arrival here, and to procure them employment. Over $200,000 was subscribed for this charity at the meeting.

Terrible weather was encountered by the steamship British Crown, which arrived in Philadelphia. The vessel encountered a succession of heavy gales, terminating on the 21st in a hurricane. Three boats were splintered, the engine-room and galley skylight shattered, the after turtle-back crushed in and the iron beams supporting it twisted.

After December, Haytien consuls and commercial agents will cease to receive fees for certifying invoices of goods shipped to Hayti, though such certification is still exacted, and its neglect exposes to a fine of fifty dollars.

The fly has made sad havoc in the wheat fields of Southwestern Michigan. Fully one-half of the wheat in many fields has been destroyed within a few weeks.

Crainrising & Co., boot and shoe merchants of Boston, are reported to have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $150,000 to $200,000.

The secretary of the State Board of Health of California writes to Health Commissioner Francis, of St. Louis, to say the state has quarantined against Chicago.

A drove of 11,000 sheep arrived at Lincoln, Neb., from Washington Territory. They have been two years on the road.

Another infernal machine, of similar character to the first, was found on the same spot at the court-house at Montreal by the two boys who made the original discovery. It had gone off, but apparently without doing any injury. The lads who brought it to the police station say it was lying beside the first machine found by them when they removed the latter, but a man who was present told them not to disturb it.

The State Department is informed by the Belgian minister here that the King of Belgium has decreed a prize to be offered in 1885 for the best system of popularizing the study of geography. The competition for the prize is to be international.

At the recent election held in Massachusetts the No License party were successful.

At Wilmington, Del., the jury in the case of William Neal, colored, charged with outraging Mrs. Margaret Gosser, rendered a verdict of not guilty. This was Neal's second trial. He was first convicted in May, 1880. After being released he was spirited away in a closed carriage, as threats of lynching were threatened.

J. S. Birdsal, wholesale druggist at Second and Main streets, Cincinnati, have made an assignment to B. H. Cox. The assignee is for $120,000. The creditors are mostly in the East.

The city authorities of Chicago are at last taking energetic measures to arrest the spread of the small-pox. The vaccination of all persons will be insisted upon.

Three members of the present House of Representatives come from contiguous counties, although from different states. These are Mr. Martin, of Sussex county, Del., Mr. Covington, of Worcester county, Md., and Mr. Garrison, of Accomac county, Va. This, probably, could not happen in any other part of the United States.

The experiment of lighting Chestnut street, Philadelphia, with electric light is regarded as such a complete success that at the next meeting of the council Mayor King will suggest the passage of an ordinance to have the entire city lighted with electricity.

Jefferson Davis, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived at New York from Europe on the steamship Neckar, and left for Louisville, Ky.

Southern News.

Arnoldus Vanderhorst, a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C., and owner of extensive rice plantations on the coast, was killed on Kiawa Island by the accidental discharge of a gun, while deer hunting. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The New Orleans Democrat and the Times have their issues as a separate publication been merged into one paper, the Democrat.

City Council of Knoxville, Tenn., has the sale of parlor matches, and the Exchange has condemned the use hes except the lucifer, or old sul- hes.

ignited at the Crescent City (New ailroad stables, Water street, near avenue, while filling the gas ma- stroying the stable and contents, ding fifty animals, harness, feed stuffs, Loss $30,000; fully insured.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, New York, is in the South to perfect arrangements for establishing a new line of freight steamships to ply between Newport News and Norfolk, Va., and Liverpool. Eight or ten steamships are to be constructed, of about 3,000 tons capacity.

United States Treasurer Gilfillan informed a correspondent in Cahahoola parish, Louisiana, who had applied to him for information on the subject of Confederate States notes, that the United States government had never made an offer for such currency, and does not desire any.

A fire at Flowery Branch, Ga., destroyed several stores. A fire at Marietta, Ga., destroyed several business houses. Loss about $75,000.

Governor McEnry, of Louisiana, in his message to the legislature, says, in regard to the credit of the state: "Her assessment roll for 1880 shows a valuation of $177,096,459, and for 1881 $181,660,291. This is wrong, and should be corrected. Such valuations do us no credit. When the property of this state is thoroughly assessed, even at two-thirds of its value, it will show a valuation of quite $300,000,000. The constitutional limit on taxation will then be more than sufficient; the tax rate can then be reduced, the state government sustained, and our state debt annually decreased, confidence will be restored, our bonds will be on the market at reasonable interest, commanding premium, capital will readily find its way here, and we will no longer be humiliated at the low credit of our state."

The entire manufacturing department of Cherry, O'Connor & Co., lessees of the State penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., was burned, together with a large quantity of manufactured goods. Loss over insurance about $250,000. Many of the convicts exerted themselves to save the property of the lessees, and notwithstanding the excitement and confusion only six of them escaped from custody, although at one time hundreds could have gained their liberty by a rush through the crowd of spectators.

Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, celebrates his birthday aniversary regularly by a hunting trip to the mountains.

Mrs. Anglin learned that her husband was at the house of a Mrs. Jackson. She took a large, sharp knife and went to Mrs. Jackson's house and stabbed her in the abdomen four times, killing her. Mrs. Anglin is in Madison jail.

A mammoth barrel factory has been erected in Charleston, S. C., to furnish the quantity necessary for the rice and turpentine. One hundred thousand barrels are required for the rice alone.

The annual convention of railroad conductors met in New Orleans and reported assessments the past year, eighteen for deaths, eight for disability, and one for expenses, and that nearly $37,000 have been paid out.

The body of a negro woman was found in a trunk which arrived at Atlanta, Ga., on the Georgia Railroad. It is supposed to have been intended for the Southern Medical College, of Atlanta.

The McPherson barracks at Atlauta, Ga., have been been sold. This abolishes the post.

The Bishop of Algoma died at Toronto, Ca.

The Jacksonville Union announces that the early building of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad is assured, and that Jay Gould, Samuel J. Tilden, Governor Cornell, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Milton Weston, of the Chicago Belt Line Railroad, and other capitalists, have taken the matter in hand and will push the road to completion.

Foreign News.

Signori Mario and Capricciosi, of the Lega Della Democrazia, a newspaper of Rome, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for publishing articles insulting to the Pope.

The General Council of the Seine recommends the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean.

The item for the expenses of an economical council was rejected in the Reichstag, despite Prince Bismarck's advocacy of it.—Mr. Charles Dawson, Home Rule member of Parliament for Carlowborough, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.—It is rumored at St. Petersburg that a plot to assassinate the Grand Duke Vladimir has been discovered.—Disorders continue in Ireland.—M. Gambetta defined the foreign policy of France in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Hugh Sweeny, the Land League organizer, has been arrested in Dublin.

An immense land demonstration was held at Aberdeen, Scotland.

Minister West has been instructed by his government to recall the matter of the sentiments expressed by certain Irish organs in America to the United States government.

It is rumored that the Czar is so incensed at General Ignatieff that he has dismissed him from his post.

The attempt to assassinate General Tcherevine has caused the greatest consternation at Gatchina.

The body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcaires, who died in December, has been stolen from the mortuary chapel of Dunecht House, Aberdeen.

The Anchor Line steamship Bolivia, from London for New York, has taken refuge at Queenstown severely damaged. An engineer was killed and two firemen scalded.—The Liberia refutes Bismarck's statement that Italy was in danger of becoming a republic.—In the German Reichstag a Liberal deputy who had lived in the United States declared that Germans came here because they were certain of finding everything which they vainly asked for from their government at home.

The reports from Ireland show that the conspiracy against the payment of rent is extending. Intimidation, boycotting and threats are prevalent throughout a large extent of territory. Land Leagues are reorganizing as politcal prisoners' aid societies. The Lord Mayor of London writes that the Irish nation may rely on the traditionary sympathies of the city of London to aid the Property Defence Association.

M. Kouvier, Minister of Commerce, opening a new school for commercial study in Paris, said the government wished to extend a system of trades and commerce, which was destined to impart to French commercial relations the fixity which they need.

Reports from Ireland indicate that the English government proposes to make a number more arrests at once. There was a panic in London from the explosion of the purifying house of the Birkenhead gas works, but no one was hurt.

A Russian commission has been appointed to investigate the riots at the mobbing of Sara Bernhardt.

Lord Lorne will sail for Canada early in January.

The Grand Lodge of Master Masons of England passed a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield.

The Pope has expressed a desire that the address which the bishops are to present to him be as moderate as possible, on account of the difficulties of the present situation.

A Chinese vessel has arrived in the Thames, having three thousand tons of tea on board.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons in session in London passed a resolution of condolence with reference to the assassination of President Garfield.

No man knows what a ministering angel his wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful Cold and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

FACTS FOR THE CURTOUS.

Cigar boxes are made of Spanish cedar, imported from Cuba.

It is said that nightmare derives its name from Mara, an evil spirit of the Scandinavians.

The rainless regions in North America are the great valleys of the Columbia and Colorado rivers.

Baked, coarse bread, called horse-bread, was common food for horses in the time of James I. instead of grain.

A Florida man sees millions in the founding of an alligator ranch. Profits to be derived from sale of hides and oil

The Roman soldiers carried, in their military baggage, chains for prisoners of war—iron for common, and of gold and silver for rich prisoners and princes.

The town of Yarmouth, England, by an ancient charter, was obliged to send one hundred herrings baked in twenty-four pies or pasties annually to the king.

Pleasure carriages, save in Boston, were rarely seen in this country till the middle of the eighteenth century. Chaises were introduced about that time.

France had the first standing army of modern times, in the reign of Charles VII., in 1445. A standing army was first established in England in 1638 by Charles I.

In Java, criminals condemned to death are offered free pardon if they consent to obtain a box of the Upas poison from the tree. Of seven hundred who attempted to do this only twenty-two lived to return.

The Cat Woman.

A woman died recently at Philadelphia in squalor at the age of seventy-eight who, from a singular monomania, was called "the cat woman." Her name was Myers, she came from South Carolina to a Philadelphia school sixty years ago, when she was a handsome, attractive girl, afterwards taught a school there, finally became irrational on some subject and developed a strange fondness for cats. She lived a solitary life, supported by friends, and almost starved herself to feed her numerous pets, allowing them to steal her food from the table and going into ecstacies when an adroit pussy would jump over the hot stove and get a bit of meat from the stew-pan.

It is a Piece of Tripe. When it has been Fried the Man will Eat it. Then he will Go to Beed and Dream of his Mother-in-Law and Other Awful Things. Tripe is nice to Eat just Before you want to Die. Little children never Eat any Kind of Meat at supper unless they Want to Dream about getting Spanked.—*Denver Tribune Primer.*

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Is a regularly recurring action of the bowels. With the due performance of this function are united good digestion, pure and active circulation of the blood, and an adequate secretion of healthy bile, which seeks the conduits designed for it by nature. The performance of these co-operative functions, insuring permanent health and vigor, may, if interrupted, speedily be rendered active and regular with that finest of modern restoratives of organic activity and general health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. While it relaxes the bowels effectually, it does so without pain, and without giving rise to the violent, weakening re-action always to be anticipated from a drastic purgative. The drenching effect, associated in the minds of many ill-advised persons with thoroughness as its essential, is ruinous to the stomach and intestines, organs that are, on the contrary, invigorated by the Bitters, which is, moreover, a superb preventive and remedy for fever and ague, and a proven specific for rheumatism, debility and kidney inactivity.

The watchmaker can't afford to do a cash business, because he makes all his profits on time.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED,

nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The coming woman will not marry until she is able to support a husband in the style he has been accustomed to at home.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wrote to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging-down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advised every sick lady to take it. MRS. EMILY RHOADS, McBrides, Mich.

"Legion of Honor" is a French order instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802. It embraces all persons distinguished for their services to the State.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Coreals were so called from Ceres, the fabled goddess of corn and agriculture. She is generally represented as being crowned with years of wheat.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task.

In mercantile circles a hanging is now alluded to as a forced suspension.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

There never was a time when national bank notes were legal tender.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. **I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.**

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The Illuminator.

The existence of good feeling on the part of the French Nation for the people of this country is shown by the presentation of a colossal bronze figure of Freedom holding aloft the torch of Liberty. Beauty, with usefulness, is combined in this immense work of art, as the bright, blazing torch will serve the purpose of a beacon light in the harbor of New York. There is another figure which will challenge larger praise and admiration than even the great work above referred to. It is illustrated herewith, and represents the aged and worthy ST. JACOB, holding aloft in his hand that beacon which will guide aright all sailing upon the sea of life, whose waters abound with the shoals and dangerous places of sickness and disease. The light it casts is designed to show that ST. JACOBS OIL is the true and trusted means of keeping the body on its proper course, and of easing and "righting it should it be unfortunately cast upon the shoals of rheumatism or other painful ailments. Thousands of grateful ones throughout the world have proved the value and felt the good of this Great German Remedy, and are glad to recommend it to all needing the services of just such a remedy. In this connection Mr. John S. Biggs, a well known citizen of Omaha, Neb., told a newspaper man that he was terribly afflicted with an acute attack of rheumatism in his back. The disease, which had been preying upon him for years had drawn him out of shape. He resorted to every remedy known to physicians, but found no relief until he tried ST. JACOBS OIL, one bottle of which effected a complete and radical cure. Another case may justify reference:

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUBLE.

Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: I send you this, feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers. One of our oldest citizens, Captain C. W. Boynton, the Government Light-house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on salt water. After this forty-six years' service his eyesight failed him and he kept the Light at Chicago until the Government built the Gross Point Light here, when he was transferred. While seated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following written statement: "This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that, after using less than two bottles of the ST. JACOBS OIL, I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking, from long force of habit. C. W. BOYNTON." Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

JOHN GOEBEL, Pharmacist, Evanston, Ill.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

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RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my a petite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle when, to m surprise I commenced to feel better, and to-day, I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bug 15c

The national debt of France is over twice as large as that of the United States.

Vegetine.

I Made up my Mind to try the Vegetine.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I reside at No. 745 Niagara street, of this city. I am 59 years of age. For several years past I have been in feeble health. My complaint is what the doctors call GENERAL DEBILITY of the system. At times I suffered severe pains in my side and back, I used a number of remedies without receiving any relief. My attention was called to your advertisement of VEGETINE in our paper. I made up my mind to try the VEGETINE, sent and bought some. It seemed to help me from the first, and in a short time my health improved. I have used a number of bottles, and am now enjoying better health than I have for a number of years. I have recommended the VEGETINE to my sister and also to several acquaintances, and they have used it with equally good results. It is the best medicine for weakness and general debility of the system that I know of, and I do with great confidence recommend it to all my friends as a good medicine. I would also state that for a great many years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism, and since I commenced using the VEGETINE I have had but very little trouble from it.

Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. SAMUEL GREENE.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Greene, and know her as a reliable and honest lady, and also know that the above statement is true.

Yours, respectfully,
DR. B. SMITH,
Dispensing Druggist, 989 Niagara Street.

Vegetine
Has Not Its Equal.

Lung Disease.

SELMA, Ala., May 12, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

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JOHN THOMAS.

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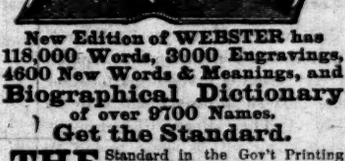

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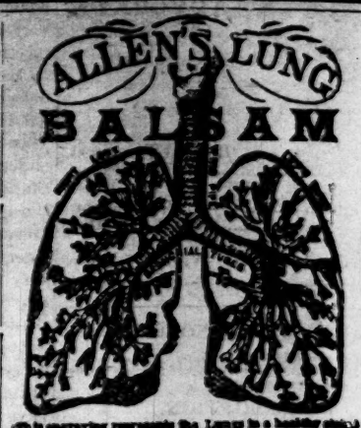

(The engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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